1: Ray E-5 (1928-38) 1939 Plateau

PREFACE

The present paper represents the culmination of ten years of intermittent work in the Plateau. During that time every group in the area has been visited, though in some cases for brief periods only. Some of the work has been done in pursuance of general ethnography, some in the investigation of special problems. Most of the field work has been sponsored by the University of Washington. 114

A considerable amount of new material is included here, much of which was obtained for the specific purposes of the discussion. This includes material from the Carrier, Chilcotin, Shuswap, Lillooet, Lower Thompson, Lakes, Kutenai, Kalispel, Flathead, Coeur d'Alêne, Sanpoil, Wenatchi, Kittitas, Klikitat, Yakima, Tenino, Umatilla, and Cayuse. Where objective cultural data are presented in the following pages without footnote references, the source is original. [101]

Some of these data were gathered in conjunction with the recording of culture element lists for the Department of Anthropology of the University of California. The funds for the element list work were provided by the University of California; the expenses of the concurrent investigations were borne by the University of Washington. The relative completeness of some of the data in this paper is in no small degree the result of the extensive scope of the element list studies, and of fruitful investigations based upon suggestions thereby obtained. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the close cooperation and kindly encouragement of Dr A. L. Kroeber throughout this work. 122

I wish to extend sincere thanks to Dr Leslie Spier for his ever generous assistance and valued counsel. I am indebted to Dr Diamond Jenness for the use of his enlightening manuscript on Carrier religion. Informal conversations with Dr Irving Goldman furnished many useful hints for general orientation of Carrier culture. Dr George Peter Murdock kindly provided information from his field notes on the Tenino.

VERNE F. RAY

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

NATIVE VILLAGES AND GROUPINGS OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN

I.

Detailed and reliable information regarding the locations of Indian villages and territorial distribution of native groups holds a wide range of interest and value for the historian, geographer, archaeologist, and ethnologist. Unfortunately this type of information will be all but impossible to obtain from the Pacific Northwest within the space of a few years. It has been in the hope of saving as much of this important data as possible that the work leading to the presentation of this paper has been pursued.[1]

All of the material here recorded has been gathered directly from native informants with the exception of supplementary data quoted from the work of other ethnologists who have been engaged in the same field. Informants were selected so that the information was furnished from direct experience or from knowledge gained from parents or others of the same generation. Many of the villages here named and located were birthplaces or residences of informants themselves or were visited by them during youth.[2] A few villages in the area had been

[1]This work was accomplished through the sponsorship of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

[2]The principal informants used were as follows:

Lakes: James Bernard. Bernard was half Lakes, half Chinese, but had lived all his life with the Lakes. In 1931 he was perhaps eighty years old, the best informed and oldest surviving member of his group. He spoke English but very brokenly. From early in the present century until his death in 1934 he was chief of the few surviving members of the Lakes.

Kalispel: Bob Sherwood, a well educated, intelligent and affable Kalispel half-breed of middle age. Sherwood speaks both Kalispel and English fluently. He now lives near Usk, Washington.

Coeur d'Alene: Antelope, a middle-aged native who speaks some English but was never much influenced by whites. Information that he furnished was given with first-hand certainty. In 1934 Antelope lived near Worley, Idaho.

Spokane groups: Thomas Garry, an Upper Spokane aged about seventy-five years. His son and granddaughter served as interpreters. All are now resident near Gerome, Washington.

Sanpoil, Nespelem and Colville: Bob Covington, John Tom, William Burke. Information concerning these informants will be found in the preface to Verne F.

4: Ray et al E-5 (1934-37) 1938 Plateau

to these questions permits filling some of the gaps and correcting some of the uncertainties.[5]

131 x
173

DISTRIBUTION AT THE MIDDLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The Umatilla (yumati'la, from name of principal village, i'matılam, "lots of rocks") occupied both banks of the Columbia River from the vicinity of Rock Creek (Washington) to a point a few miles below the mouth of the Walla Walla River. North of the Columbia the territory extended to the Horse Heaven Hills, southern boundary of the Yakima. In Oregon a much greater area was held, reaching south to the John Day River. Beyond lay the Paiute. The eastern and western boundaries were less definite due to greater intercourse with neighboring tribes. Rock Creek (Oregon) furnished an approximate western boundary but Umatilla families sometimes camped as far west as the John Day River;[6] reciprocally, the Wayampam or Tenino[7] enjoyed free movement eastward to Willow Creek. Even on the Columbia

---

[5] This study was conducted for the Department of Anthropology of the University of Washington. A complete catalog of village locations was obtained for the Umatilla, Cayuse, Walula, and Palus, together with additions to a Tenino list acquired earlier. Thus tribal boundaries in this paper are based upon village locations as well as other distributional data. Where variance with my former mapping occurs, the present is the more definitive.

122

The informants responsible for statements in this paper are many, including representatives of every group mentioned (see Ray, *op. cit.*, pp. 99–100). The most specific data comes from James Kashkash, Mrs Kashkash, Allen Padawa, Sam Armstrong, Charley Morrison, and Annie Morrison.

115

Kashkash was born ca. 1860 near Asotin, Wash.; father's father from Cayuse village near present Walla Walla; f's m from Nez Percé; m's f half Cayuse–half Nez Percé of Asotin; m's m Cayuse of Walla Walla. Kashkash went to Mackay Creek (Umatilla) in 1876; married Umatilla–Cayuse woman in 1879; later married present Nez Percé wife. Excellent memory; widely acquainted; well informed.

Mrs Kashkash: intelligent Nez Percé about 65; speaks no English; lived with Nez Percé until married.

Charley Morrison: Kittitas about 65; never went on reservation; born and lived continuously on old village site near Thorp, Wash.; f, m, f's f, f's m, and m's f born at same place; m's m from near Ellensburg; f's f's m from near Kittitas, Wash.; f's f's f from Puget Sound.

Annie Morrison: Wenatchi about 65; Charley's wife; lived with Wenatchi until middle age.

Allen Padawa; Sam Armstrong: see Ray, *loc. cit.*

[6] This accounts for the western boundary being placed at the John Day River in my former map.

[7] The western neighbors of the Umatilla have been known by both names. I have preferred and previously used Wayampam because this term has group reference (-pam, "people") whereas Tenino is a village name. However, Dr George Peter Murdock, who has worked with these people most extensively, favors Tenino. Therefore I propose to use the name Tenino exclusively hereafter.